

From Our Own Correspondent.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 4, 1857.

your yield of gold and other financial matters. What does it mean?
 The mining interests of the State continue in a fairly prosperous condition. California, notwithstanding her corrupt officials, will yet emerge from the pecuniary gloom which has so long overcast her. The honesty, industry and enterprise of her citizens will yet lift her above the imputations under which she now rests.

From Our Own Correspondent.
 SAN FRANCISCO, June 20, 1857.
 As the appointed time of meeting of the several State Conventions draw near, the almost unbroken quietude which has prevailed on political subjects since the great contest in November begins to be disturbed. A rising swell can be discerned gently undulating the broad sea of popular thought, and here and there breaking in short and angry waves, bemoaning the storm and struggle of the elements not far in the future. Speculation begins to be indulged in as to who shall fill this and that office; which set of principles shall prevail; whether Chivalry or Broderickism shall triumph, or both, weakened by dissension and unswayed by lofty purpose, shall succumb to the truthful, the vigorous, the ennobling principles of Republicanism.

The Democratic quarrel grows more decided, and its antagonisms more bitter. Mr. Broderick has published a letter, addressed to several of his friends defining to some extent his position. He pronounces false the statements that his purpose is to make war upon the Administration, either here or at Washington; but nevertheless does not in the faintest manner intimate that it is his intention to yield it a hearty or, indeed, any support. The letter, taken as a whole, maintains a non-commital tone, and appears to have been written principally with the view of convincing the alliance to Democratic faith. The motive of this effort, of course, refers to obtaining control of the State Convention. Some of the Senator's friends appear much troubled in regard to favorable remarks made of their chief by Republican journals and individuals. Whether the gentleman himself participates in the feeling, I am not aware. In this connection, the writer was somewhat amused a few days since, by the appearance in the *Gwin organ*, "The Globe," of an extract from the San Francisco correspondence of THE TRIBUNE, of April 3, which is adduced as proof positive that Mr. Broderick is indeed a Black Republican, and as evidence indubitable that he intends, if defeated in the Democratic Convention, to march over, "horse, foot and dragons," to the Free-Soil ranks.

The Republicans are renewing their organizations all over the State. In this respect we much in advance of our position a year since. Then, the inhabitants of many portions of the State hardly knew that the party was in existence—now, it is a fixed fact, "known and read of all men." Again, our principles are much better understood, and many prejudices have been removed, even among those who thought themselves posted in regard to our doctrines. These changed circumstances cannot fail to have an important influence in the campaign. Several gentlemen have been spoken of for the Republican gubernatorial nomination—among them the gifted Col. E. D. Baker, ex-Member of Congress from Illinois, whose eloquence electrified the masses and caused many a heart to beat responsive to liberty, during the last campaign. Also, Oscar L. Sisler, formerly of Vermont, one of our leading lawyers, and Judge Nathaniel Bennett, first Chief Justice of the State, both eloquent and uncompromising champions of Republicanism, and who did good service in the late struggle. Any one of these gentlemen constitutes a host within himself, and would do honor to the Executive Chair of this or any other State of the Confederacy.

No positive developments have been made in regard to the alleged mint deficiency, nor is it likely that we shall have any such until made by way of Washington. Col. Harzartzy, the ex-Refiner, has placed in the hands of Major Snyder, Treasurer of the Mint, property and mortgages to the value of some \$150,000, to be held in trust for the security of the United States against any deficiency which may appear on a settlement of his accounts. A conveyance is actually on record. For your correspondent may be excused if he intimates that there may still be a "heel within a wheel," and the result of the matter prove not quite so smooth and satisfactory as now promised. The theory of the gold escaping up the chimney in such enormous quantities, if ever credited, is now generally ridiculed and disbelieved.

The people of Oregon have lately voted in favor, by a large majority, of organizing a State Government. Gov. Lane is re-elected Delegate to Congress by a meager majority of 1,000 or 1,500. He had, previously, always "walked over the course." But such sham Democracy is becoming appreciated by the good people of Oregon as well as in other portions of the country, and need find itself in a minority at the next party election. At all events, the opposition has learned its strength, and will, no doubt, profit by the knowledge gained. I have little doubt that Oregon will ask admission as a Free State, unless, indeed, the enemy, in view of a defeat, should manage to ignore the questions of Freedom and Slavery. They are "wise as serpents," but not "harmless as doves."

The last fortnight presents a perfect dearth of general news. The grain harvest is being gathered, and although light in some places, will in the aggregate be heavier than in any previous year. Mining interests appear to be prosperous, with a good prospect for the future.

NICARAGUA.

From Our Own Correspondent.
 SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, June 19, 1857.
 The news from the interior of Nicaragua is not important, though some anxiety is felt in regard to the settlement of affairs between that State and Costa Rica. Nicaragua does not seem well pleased at the refusal of Costa Rica to give up the possession of Castillo Viejo and the old fort of San Carlos, which Costa Rica positively refuses to do, as she says for her own security against invasion, until the country becomes entirely settled. In the meantime active negotiations are going on between the representatives of both States, and a speedy and amicable settlement may soon be expected.

Four Americans arrived here on the 5th inst., who were in the employment of the Transit Company on the Lake steamers San Carlos and La Virgin at the time of their seizure by the Costa Ricans, under those two contemptible stigmas upon humanity Sylvester M. Spencer and George F. Cauty, the last of whom is by birth an Englishman, by adoption a Costa Rican, and by nature very little of anything worth mentioning. If the statements made by these four Americans are susceptible of proof (and I am credibly informed that the proof is ample), it certainly is time for the Government of the United States to pay her compliments to Costa Rica in a decisive manner. The names of the gentlemen above alluded to are David McLean, Isaac Harrington, Matthew L. Maaten and William W. Kiser, the last two of whom are engineers and well known to some of our largest steamship owners. They state that they had all been for a considerable time employed by the Transit Company, some of them for some four years, when in the month of December last they were suddenly made prisoners on board the steamer running on Lake Nicaragua by a large force of Costa Rican troops commanded by Spencer and Cauty. They immediately announced themselves peaceful citizens of the United States, who were simply following their legitimate occupations of steamboat men; but all their endeavors to obtain their release proved unavailing, and they were for over four months compelled, like galleyslaves, to serve their cruel masters, receiving from them—Spencer, Cauty, Generals José J. Mora, José M. Cañas, and other petty officials, some of them Jamaica negroes, high in favor with the great men of Costa Rica—treatment of the most degraded character. On several occasions each had

BOGOTA.

We make the following extracts from our Bogota exchanges. *El Tiempo* of 24 June says:

"The Secretary of Foreign Affairs being questioned by Sr. Marillo, in the Senate, immediately after the arrival of the mails from the United States, in reference to General Herran's communications, replied that there was no hope of settling the Isthmian difficulties without the intervention of the United States. He said that the assembly demanded by the United States government; that is to say, that Mr. Maceo's ultimatum is insisted upon. Nothing more is known upon the subject."

A law has been brought forward by General Mosquera, authorizing the President to settle the difficulties existing between the two Governments, by means of public tranquility and order, and to give guarantees and security for the free transit of the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad in future.

Authority has been given to the President to increase the existing force on the Isthmus to one thousand men.

The law has passed the House of Representatives, authorizing the State of Panama to levy certain contributions.

COSTA RICA.

From the Panama Star and Herald, July 4.

We have received, via Greytown, Costa Rica papers to June 10.

There had been great rejoicings—bells, lantern illuminations, religious feasts and other manifestations—on account of the termination of the war. Several of the filibusters found their way to the poetry ball, where they participated in the goings and comings and fraternized with the people as if they had always been the best of friends.

Gen. Chäñs remained in Nicarauga as commander-in-chief of the Costa Rican forces, and was endeavoring to settle amicably the difficulties pending between the two Governments. He has been receiving reinforcements of arms and ammunition, and expects soon to command 10,000 effective men, armed with Minié rifles.

The deserters from Walker have found various employments: upward of a hundred of them are working on farms, and others acting as porters and servants. They have purchased a document expressive of their gratitude for their kind reception by the Costa Ricans.

The Chili brig-of-war *Ancud*, with the Minister to Costa Rica on board, and reached Punta Arenas.

The maritime and commercial report of Punta Arenas has been very favorable during the month of May, 165,000 pounds of wool having been exported, the price of which has been about \$11.50 per quintal, several vessels being obliged to leave, unable to purchase cargo, although there are still about \$,000 quintals in the interior which are already sold.

The heavy rains have lately interfered with the exploration of the line of railroad from Punta Arenas to San Pedro de Atacama.

—CALLED FROM THE FILIBUSTERS—THEIR GRATITUDE TO THE COSTA RICANS.—The following circular, signed by about 120 filibusters, is published in the Costa Rican papers:

"We, the undersigned, known as deserters from the force of General Walker, after having become convinced that his cause was an infamous one, and that the basest desecration had been practiced upon us in the United States to entrap us into his service, do hereby desire to make known to the world, and especially to the Government of the United States, the true sentiments we regard to the manner in which we have been treated by them since we abandoned the robber who deceived us and threw ourselves upon their generosity.

"Inasmuch as we do not speak the language of the country and cannot, therefore, hold much intelligible intercourse with the people, we take this opportunity of thinking heartily all those citizens of San José and elsewhere, for the many acts of individual kindness shown us, and hope they will not think us ungrateful because, at the time, we could not express our thanks in language.

"When we consider the fact that we came into Central America as invaders (unprovoked), and that for a long time we battled fiercely against their people, doing them much wrong and injury, and that since we have been among the Costa Ricans as deserters from Walker we have been treated with all kindness and consideration that old friends might have expected, and that we have been treated with the same kindness and consideration which we were always told by Walker and his infamous myrmidons, would be perpetrated upon all of us who should fall into their hands, we are filled with sentiments of the deepest gratitude and esteem towards the government and people of Costa Rica—such as language can but poorly express.

"All we can say is, God bless and prosper the President and people of Costa Rica. Never again, under any inducements, shall our hands be raised against either, and when we arrive in our country where the best of friends are ready to send us, we shall be raised loud and long in denunciations of the infamy of those who, from interested motives, deceived us into an unprovoked war against a people who have returned the ill we have done them, with kindness and consideration, and who have shown us a warm and friendly reception, when reduced to want, and who have raised us by the above mentioned system of infamous duplicity and false representation.

"Again we say, God bless Costa Rica. It is our desire that this feeble expression of our sentiments should be published in every paper in the United States, and that the Government should send advice on to other against future desecrations upon the lives and welfare of our countrymen, by infamous delusions which can result in nothing but wrong, suffering, humiliation and death.

"There are now in the country around San José many of our friends and comrades employed by the people, and paid much higher wages than they pay their own people. They are all contented and in good condition, and if they were here we say we know they would gladly endorse what we say."

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST.

The British mail-steamship *New-Graunda* arrived at Panama on the 21st of June, with \$354,000 in specie, and advices from Valparaiso to the 21st of May, and from Lima to the 16th of June.

From Chill the news is of much importance.

The Government has given to the political trials already shows the tribunal's probable decision respecting them.

The Supreme Court annulled the Court of Appeals' decision, declaring that the proofs offered by the brothers of the absent offenders in their defense could not be admitted, and that the accused very soon, probably pronounced guilty, and the death on the gallows. The court's decision is of great importance, as it shows that the proofs alleged against them have not condemned them in the public's opinion.

The Southern Railroad advances considerably, and two engines started from Santiago last week, each one in a cart drawn by 20 yokes of oxen. This first difficulty being overcome, there is little doubt that part of the important line will be inaugurated on the 18th September next.

The steamer *Talca*, fitted in this port for the navigation of the river Maipo, happily accomplished her voyage there; and it is hoped she will not meet any insuperable obstacle to prevent the successful realization of all the benefits promised by this useful enterprise.

The Government has already received several vessels with ease and security, some of them of 700 tons register, so that this important improvement in our port may be considered as definitively established and assumed.

The working of the copper mines still increases daily, notwithstanding the high prices maintained for all the articles of first necessity, and the duties laid on the exportation of ores. Copapo is witnessing the renewal of its activity during the brilliant days of Chancarrillo, and this has been caused by the discovery of new mining districts, the veins of the discovery are so rich, but not sufficiently so to satisfy the desires of one thousand miners who have hastened to demand a share of the discovery. The Chancarrillo mines continue to be worked, and, in general, mining industry is in a flourish which has never drawn more attention in the Republic.

The question arising from the Peruvian consul's attempt to confiscate the cargoes of guano arriving at this port and brought from General Vivanco's agents is still pending, although nobody doubts that the result will be adverse to the unjustifiable pretensions of Gen. Castilla's party.

The Government is circulating lately respecting a reconciliation having been effected between the Government and the clergy, who had not made it up since the memorable affair of the Archbishop and the canons.

PERU.

A petition from some of the leading men of Callao has been presented to Gen. Castilla and received by him with great favor, having for its object the establishment of guano in Callao. The following is the body of the petition:

"That depot for guano be established in Callao, and that all foreign vessels be supplied therefrom, paying for it in cash on delivery; the guano to be sold by weight; and that, after a sufficient time, the Peruvian flag, now have been obtained to be allowed to land at the islands, foreign vessels be allowed to the vessels at such places for its delivery on the moles or wharves of the vessels releasing. Should this project succeed, it would be a great benefit to the country."

All the company that are invited to meet at Elmira by that name.
 The meeting has been adopted and the time of the name fixed, as we learn from the "General Superintendent, in opposition to the United States Agricultural Society, which meets at Louisville on the same day, and to keep that Society from calling a meeting in this State, lest it might injure our State Agricultural Society, which, it will be remembered, discounts horse-racing. In the language of Superintendent Morrell, "to keep old Wilder from setting his big "spaw foot on our State Society and crushing it." With this patriotic motive as the sole incentive to the getting up of this new "National Agricultural Society," we wish it all success—all it deserves.
 As it has provided "one of the best tracks a mile around for the trial of speed," including, we presume, "female equestrianism," far which our New-York friends can take up some suitable females, and as the "sport" promised is both rich and rare, we hope Elmira will be well filled with such characters as generally attend just such agricultural shows, and that the morals, as well as the agricultural knowledge of the agricultural population of Chemung and the adjoining counties, will be vastly improved by the efforts of the philanthropists who have taken their welfare in charge.
 As to ourselves, we hope we shall meet with favor from the managers. After this "tickle," as we have been assured by the Superintendent, that it is their intention to "conduct their business entirely independent of the press, and not admit any member of it to witness their grand exhibition on who does not help "them in advance." The rule is: You tickle me and I'll tickle you.
 Gentlemen of the Press, you hear the terms. All you who are in favor of the grand, new, "Young Men's National Agricultural and Mechanics Society," for the promotion of speed of "Flora Temple," "Lancet" and "Brown Dick," and the "parade and trial of fire-engines," under the direction of the late Alderman of the "Sixth Ward," under the name of an Agricultural Show, will please to signify it by an exhibition of your subservency, and your skill in the art of "Tickle you, you tickle me." It is the only terms upon which you can obtain admission to the "First Exhibition" of this great National Agricultural Society, to be held at Elmira, September 1, 1857.
 THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.
 NEW-YORK, Monday, July 13.—At last we have growing weather without having weather that is injurious to growing crops. Nothing could be more favorable for ripening wheat and rye than the present hot, dry weather, the thermometer ranging between 80° and 90° in the coolest part of THE TRIBUNE office. We have every reason to anticipate a rich harvest, both from the state of the weather and the state of reports from all parts of the country. The following model crop report is a fair sample of what we find in a score of others that contain too many words for a brief space:
 "VENUS, Ind., July 8.—Prospects of crops flattering. Wheat will yield largely. Oats excellent. Grass very heavy. Corn backward, and croakers say will not ripen before frost; but daily showers and a warm sun will bring it forward.
 "CROPS IN DELAWARE.—A letter dated Newcastle, Delaware, July 11, says: "The peach crop this year promises an abundant yield. Wheat, now harvesting, is a fair crop, except upon lands not having good natural drainage. The yield of oats will be great, according to present appearances. Corn, which has almost been despaired of, is now quite promising. Of grass, there never has been a finer crop than is now being gathered. Newcastle County, although in a Slave State, has but few slaves; but it has many rich farmers, who have grown rich by free labor."
 As all our letters seem to be of the same tone, we find it unnecessary to print them at present, but still desire to be kept posted up in regard to the harvest and prospect of the corn crop, as well as fruit and other things yet to come forward.
 THE NATIONAL REAPER AND MOWER TRIAL.
 PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFLICT.
 From Our Special Reporter.
 SYRACUSE, July 11, 1857.
 It is just as I said in my last letter, the Texas automatic-reel model has been followed by a dozen others, and the machines for the Trial are arriving by each freight train. Ketchum, and Burrall, and Atkins, and Manny, and Caryl are all here, and a tribe of others less known to fame, but perhaps equally likely to win the prize. I went out to the Onondaga County Society's Fair grounds this morning and found tents already erected for the President, Marshals, Reporters, machines, and for victualing. On the ground were strewed the disjointed parts of hay presses and reaping and mowing machines, which assistants were busily at work in arranging for the next week's work. Throughout the city are posted bills directing exhibitors to the business office of the Society, and others giving the details of the opening ceremonies on Tuesday.
 The Dragons and Artillery have given notice, through their Colonel, that they will meet Gov. King, the Governor of Kentucky, and the Governors of other States, and escort them to the Onondaga Fair ground, to witness the ceremonies of opening, including the novel procession of the reapers and mowers on exhibition. Old Samuel George, the head chief of the Onondagas, called at the President's quarters this morning to ask if he and his tribe could come out in native costume to meet the Governor. He was referred to the Colonel of the Syracuse Regiment, and I suppose his wish will be gratified. It will be an interesting sight to behold this remnant of the aboriginal lords of the land gathered together upon the Fair grounds as spectators to a procession of implements, the perfect types of that intellectual progress which has swept from the face of the earth their ancestors.
 The Board of Judges have to aid them in the scrutiny of the machines two very perfect instruments of recent invention, viz: the Leonard Dynamometer, and an iron neck-yoke, with apparatus for denoting the side-trail. The Dynamometer (or power-measurer) not only indicates the transitory strain caused by a machine, but it also quickly registers the total amount of force, or total horse-power, consumed in the work of an hour, a day, or a week, if desired. It is wound up like a clock, and when a strain is put upon its spiral springs will make its indications on the dial until the clock-work runs down. The side-trail is measured by placing the tongue of the mower or reaper in a large circular band of wrought iron contained in the enlarged center of the neck-yoke. One arm of the yoke is hollow like a gun-barrel, and inside this a rod of iron connected with a spiral spring, which is attached to the circle of iron in which rests the pole of the machine. At the other extremity of this interior rod is an index or pointer which, by the variations in side-trail, is caused to run up and down a scale attached to the neck-yoke, thus indicating with accuracy how much side-trail a machine draws sideways against the forward trail of the team. This has been invented especially for this trial, by the Superintendent, Joseph E. Holmes of Ohio.
 The inventors have been made tolerably well acquainted with the above and the other preparations on hand for giving all competing machines a rigid scrutiny, and it is not at all unlikely that upon one pretext or another the weaker ones will quietly drop away and procure an accidental detention of their machines to prevent their arrival at Syracuse in season for the trial. It is not probable that the Jury will allow more than five or six machines to go into trial on a single day; still, if the number of actual exhibitors does not diminish from the present large number who have given notice of intention to compete, it may be a matter of absolute necessity to put some into trial at a side station. The people in Kentucky and Ohio talk very loosely about the throng who will be here from those States. The editor of one of the local papers told me that a Western editor wrote that at least ten thousand persons from Kentucky alone would surely come on. If so, "a thousand" come it will be more than enough. I was asked by my clock-keeper for a loan that nearly all the available iron are pre-occupied. Gov. King has accepted an invitation to be accompanied by Allen Monroe, esq., during the time of the trial.